Wm L. Morton

VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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Letter from Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier De Yrujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty to the United States of America.

(Continued from our last.)

DEPARTMENT of STATE.

Philadelphia, August 8th, 1797.

I am happy to arrive at your last observation. And I wish it was not like the rest, exceptionable and incorrect. These are your words—"Respecting the last article of your report, I have only to observe, that altho' you have constantly assured me that government had not the least information respecting the subject of my representations, and although the letter of Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, appears to coincide with your ideas, nevertheless time has shewn that I have complied with my duty by not reposing on such assurances. The plot is discovered, and nobody any longer doubts the expedition was to have taken place."

The expression that "you complied with your duty in not reposing on such assurances" may mean that you thought the assurances *deceitful*, and, therefore, not meriting belief. Perhaps you did not intend this. Perhaps you meant no more than that the government had been "remiss" in its duty, in not pursuing with eagerness the trains of your various suspicions. But I must shew you that here (as in all other instances) your criminations are void of foundation, in either point of view.

The last article of the report respects general Clarke of Georgia, to whom you said you knew of a certainty that the English had made propositions in order to avail themselves of his influence in that state, with some other persons, for making a diversion or serious attack against Florida;" and you add that "you do not doubt that in consequence of your information, the executive government will take the proper steps that *Georgia* also should not infringe the laws of neutrality." Here you confine your requests to *Georgia*, that she might not infringe the laws of neutrality: and my letter to Charles Jackson, esquire, the district attorney of that state, shews that the government took prompt measures to defeat the project of Gen. Clarke and his associates, if such a project existed. I suppose none did exist. You acknowledge that the letter from Mr. Jackson coincides with my ideas. Your "certain knowledge" of an intended expedition in favor of the English from Georgia against Florida, under gen. Clarke, you have never supported by a shadow of evidence. If you possessed any evidence of this fact, it would be easy to produce it.—What you call your "certain knowledge" could rest only on information, or the testimony of others, which might be as false or as vague and inconclusive, as the information about the Canada expedition, which I hope I have proved, to your conviction, never to have existed, even in idea. Yet you declared to me that you had "*just reasons* for suspecting that expedition was preparing on the lakes:" and hence how can I avoid concluding, that your "certain knowledge" in one case, like your "just reasons in the other, were without a sufficient foundation.

But you say "The plot is discovered, and nobody any longer doubts that the expedition was to have taken place." Strange remark! Just the reverse of it should have been made. For although there is a discovery of Mr. Blount's plot, its extent is by no means ascertained; and far from nobody doubting, probably every body doubts whether the projected expedition was to have taken place. It was not to be undertaken but in conjunction with a British force—and on the proposal of the expedition to the British government, it was totally rejected. Even Mr. Blount, who, if the project was adopted, *expected to be at the head of it*, ventures no farther than to say *he believed* that the plan would be *attempted, but if* attempted, that it would not be till the "fall:" and consequently your zeal in March and April for which, at the expence of decency towards the American government, you take to yourself so much credit, had then no just object. This zeal of yours is displayed in the information you gave to the baron de Carondelet, in March or April, of the expedition supposed to be preparing in Canada against Upper Louisianna: yet you would now attempt to justify this zeal by the plot of Mr. Blount; although this plot and the Canada expedition were wholly distinct and unconnected.

I shall conclude this long letter with your eleven positions, which you state with as much serious formality as if they were all of them important, and all of them supported by facts or just reasoning. But the details I have given demonstrate that these positions are either unfounded, or simple propositions of not the smallest consequence.

These are your positions addressed to me in your own words.

"1st. That on the 27th of February I gave you sufficient particulars respecting the intended expedition, to have attracted the attention of this government"

Answer. I have offered reasons to prove that you gave me *no particulars*, but only mentioned your *suspicions*, and that you promised to give me your representations in writing; for which, of course, it was proper for me to wait.

"2. That although to this verbal communication, I added another in writing on the 2d of March, the President had not the least knowledge of it on the 9th of the same month; and that without doubt you must have had very powerful motives to prevent you from communicating it to him."

Answer. I have accounted for the delay in a satisfactory manner. I have shewn that I had abundant reason to conclude your suspicions to be wholly unfounded, and for attaching no sort of consequence to them. The event demonstrates that I was right; and that instead of *very powerful* motives, none were needed for a delay of only four or five days, or for a much longer period; and that to notice your naked suspicions at all, was not an act of necessity, but of complaisance. I might with justice complain of *your* delay to answer my letter of the 16th of March, on a subject of very high importance to the United States, I mean the evacuation of the posts. I will not say that you were negligent—or "remiss"—but I will say that for a whole month you omitted to give me your short and unsatisfactory answer. The indisposition which you assign as the cause of the delay, did not prevent you from writing on other subjects—nor long from going abroad.

"3. That it does not appear by the documents presented by the Secretary of War, that government had given orders to the military commanders to cause the territory and neutrality of the United States to be respected."

Answer. I have shown that none were necessary to be given.

"4. That you made to the English minister a communication which in my opinion you ought not; and that even if you thought it necessary, you delayed doing it for two months, that is from the 27th of February to the 28th of April, although it respected a most urgent and important object."

Answer. On the 28th of April, I informed you by letter that I had communicated to the British minister your suspicions of an expedition preparing by the English against Upper Louisiana; and as for upwards of two months you expressed no dissatisfaction on account of this communication, I might well conclude you did not think it improper. Nay in your letter of July 11th, which I am now answering, you refer with apparent approbation to this very communication, connected with the declaration which accompanied it to the British minister, that the President could not consent to the march of any troops, either British or Spanish, through the territory of the United States; and you consider it as a "determinate disposition" of the American government on this point. I have also shewn, that admitting this communication to Mr. Liston to be proper, I did not delay doing it for two months nor two weeks; although it respected at best but an *imaginary* project.

"5. That the Baron de Carondelet could very well have received my letters, without its necessarily following that his had come to hand."

Answer. I have shewn that you did not understand my reasoning on this point; which went to prove that your answer of the 17th of April to my letter of the 16th of March, about the evacuation of the posts, was wanting in candour.

"6. That the Baron did not represent Mr. Ellicott's not writing to him officially as a *complaint*, but as an *observation*, and that in fact he never has done it in those terms."

Answer. I have shewn that whether the Baron's assertion should have been called a *complaint* or an *observation* was perfectly immaterial; I meant to shew it was *unfounded*; and this you yourself admit.

"7. That the proofs you alledge to exculpate Mr. Ellicott respecting his intentions of taking the fort of Natchez by surprise are purely negative."

Answer. I offered them only as negative proofs. Yet when one complaint or assertion against Mr. Ellicott was known and acknowledged not to be true, the *negative* testimony of gentlemen likely to be well informed, would be deemed sufficient to bring another, and in its nature very improbable, complaint or assertion of the same person, into discredit."

"8. That it is not merely *pretences*, but very powerful reasons which have impeded the evacuation of the Posts, and the running of the boundary line."

Answer. The point of view in which I have now exhibited the conduct of the Spanish governors relative to the evacuation of the posts and the running of the boundary line, I should suppose might convince you that the causes which they have offered for the delay, are mere *pretences*: the American citizens, to whom you have appealed, have been convinced only by reading the printed documents, without any comments.

"9. That the insinuations with which you are willing to persuade the American people that our arming is directed against them, are unjust as well as unfounded, as by Mr. Blount's letter it is clearly demonstrated to be a precaution for the mere purpose of defence."

Answer. The grounds of my suggestions, which you call "insinuations" are detailed in this letter, and embrace too many facts and circumstances to be abridged:—Permit me to desire you to review them. I shall only repeat, that nothing is more certain than that Mr. Blount's letter has not the remotest reference to the suspected Canada expedition; which is your only pretence for reinforcing the posts in Upper Louisiana—for calling the Indians to your aid—for holding the posts at the Natchez, and Walnut Hills—and for delaying to run the boundary line.

"10. That you evidently contradict yourself, when on one hand you are pleased to attribute to us the movements of the Indians, and in the very next paragraph you shew it might proceed from American citizens, as it actually does, according to Mr. Blount's letter; and that he acted with the knowledge and intelligence of the very same British minister, in whose private notes, *without signature, and perhaps not of his own hand writing*, you place such implicit confidence."

Answer. I have shewn that there is not a shadow of contradiction in my observations on this subject; and your assertions to the contrary must proceed only from your not understanding them. You say that Mr. Blount acted in this matter with the knowledge and intelligence of the British minister. This is not likely to be true. It is in proof, by other evidence than the British minister's notes, that he did not and could not authorize the projected expedition against the Floridas—and particularly that one of his strong objections against it was, that it contemplated the employing of the Indians; although he thought it proper to submit the project to the consideration and decision of his government. Nobody therefore will believe that he authorized Mr. Blount, or was even privy to his measures, for preparing the Indians for war. Besides, Doctor Romayne, who may be presumed to be well acquainted with Mr. Blount's plot, suggests that it is not the project offered to Mr. Liston by Chisholm. These are his words: "Mr. Blount is totally unknown to Mr. Liston, *and so are all his views.*" And there is a passage in Mr. Blount's letter which countenances the doctor's assertion, and indicates, that although Chisholm and Blount had some communications with each other, yet that their views were not precisely the same. Mr. Blount in his letter to Carey, says. "Where Captain Chisholm is, I do not know.—I left him in Philadelphia, in March, and he frequently visited the minister and spoke upon the subject; but I believe he will go into the Creek nation by way of South-Carolina or Georgia. He gave out he was going to England; *but I did not believe him.*" The last words afford a pretty strong proof that they were not acting wholly in concert. Probably Mr. Blount endeavoured to persuade Chisholm that he would co-operate in the prosecution of his scheme; while at the same time he might have another of his own or in concert with doctor Romayne, and stand ready in the event of things, to make his advantage of either; whichever should offer the best prospect of success: Doctor Romayne, you see, says that Mr. Blount is totally unknown to Mr. Liston: But it is well known that Mr. Blount was your frequent guest, & intimate companion; and that he was on this intimate footing which you during the whole time that you were representing to the government, your suspicions of British expeditions. Yet after the discovery of the conspiracy was made public, you formally requested the American government to punish him for so scandalous a crime. But seeing that Mr. Blount was a citizen of the United States, and not a subject of Spain, it would have been decent in you to have left him with his own government without interposing your advice. But especially when you knew that the President had laid his letter before Congress; and the two houses were deliberating on the mode of punishing him; when the investigation had proceeded so far that a committee of the Senate had reported a resolution to expel Mr. Blount from the Senate; and a committee of the House had reported a resolution that he should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors: For you then to interfere was singularly improper; and it was such an ostentatious display of zeal, as under all the known circumstances, suggests more than one interpretation.

"11. That although in your official communications, you have always manifested to me that the American government knew of nothing which indicated any foun-

dation for my ſuſpicions, Mr. Blount's letter clearly proves that I was perfectly in the right."

Anſwer. This remark is perfectly inconſequential; for your communications exhibited your ſuſpicions of projected expeditions only from Canada and Georgia; and I have ſhown that Mr. Blount's letter has no relation to either.

I thought I had reached the end of your criminations; but in your concluding paragraph you accuſe of an "unjuſt partiality," meaning, no doubt, towards the Britiſh miniſter and his nation. Thoſe details verify the repreſentations of the conduct of certain Spaniſh officers which are given in my report of the 3d of July to the Preſident. If the truth has excited any unpleaſant ſenſations, thoſe are only to blame whoſe injurious acts obliged me plainly to declare. Inſtead of this taſk, I ſhould have been happy to execute the grateful office of ſtating to the Preſident the good faith and amicable manner in which the officers of his Catholic majeſty had executed the treaty of Friendſhip, limits and navigation, between our two nations.

You think alſo that my report to the Preſident *is not calculated to ſtrengthen the bonds of friendſhip which unite Spain and America* — Friendſhip, Sir, cannot ſubſiſt without *mutual confidence*; and *confidence* ſprings from *ſincerity*. But the proceedings of the Spaniſh officers, which are the ſubject of this correſpondence, have ſhaken the confidence of the government and of the citizens of the United States; and my report to the Preſident only exhibits a ſummary of thoſe proceedings; or rather the plain and obvious concluſions from the authentic facts and circumſtances detailed in the documents, then and before preſented to his view. And I dare venture to ſay, that every independent American has from the ſame premiſes drawn the ſame concluſions.

Nothing, Sir, will give truer ſatisfaction to the government and citizens of the United States, than to ſee ſuch a change in the proceedings of the Spaniſh officers as will reſtore confidence. The change would be eaſy and the effect certain. *Let them withdraw their troops and garriſons from the territory of the United States. Let them commence and proſecute the running of the boundary line. Let them ceaſe to ſtop, controul or regulate the paſſage of our citizens on the Miſſiſippi, ſeeing theſe have a right to navigate it with perfect freedom — And let them ceaſe to ſend Agents or Emiſſaries among the Indians reſiding within the territories of the United States.* When they ſhall do theſe things (and the good faith of his Catholic Majeſty pledged in the treaty renders their doing them an indiſpenſible duty) then we ſhall forget what is paſt; our confidence will return; and with it that beneficial intercourſe and thoſe friendly acts by which neighbours may promote each others intereſts, welfare and happineſs. — And for ſuch a ſtate of things, whatever you may have immagined to the contrary, no one more ardently wiſhes, and on its arrival, no one will more ſincerely rejoice, than

Your obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

NEW YORK, October 24.

OF PEACE.

The following appears under the Paris date of the 21ſt Aug. (the lateſt):

The negociations at Liſle go on in the moſt languid manner. England is obſtinate in retaining all the poſſeſſions which ſhe has taken from Holland; and France, on her part, pretends that ſhe is bound by the treaty concluded with that republic, to have reſtored to it all that it has loſt during the war. It is remarkable, that at the moment when Peace is moſt neceſſary to France, they voluntarily deprive themſelves of all its advantages, for the intereſt of two ſtates that are foreign to them.

Ninth of Auguſt, the Preſident of the Dutch National aſſembly gave official notice, that ſix French men of war had arrived at Batavia, by means of which ſquadron, that principal ſtate of the Dutch poſſeſſions in India, where proviſions of all kind are in great abundance, owing to the arrival of a number of neutral veſſels, is moſt effectually protected from all hoſtile attacks. This is the ſquadron which lately ſailed from the Iſle de France, under the orders of admiral Sercy.

An action has taken place in the Eaſt Indies between the Britiſh troops, and the Rajah of Cotiote, in which major Cameron, the commander fell, with the additional loſs of 300 men. The Rajah was afterwards ſubdued and brought to ſubmiſſion.

Lord Macartney arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 4th of May laſt. Every thing remained quiet at that place.

The king of Pruſſia is recovering from his late indiſpoſition.

It is ſtated from ſeveral quarters, that the French Directory have inſtructed Gen. Buonaparte to afford the king of Sardinia every ſuccour that may be neceſſary to the ſupport of his throne, againſt the ſeditious part of his ſubjects.

Batavian Republic.

The Oracle, an Engliſh paper of 22d Aug. ſtates the following:

A letter from the Hague, Auguſt 16 ſays, "the primary aſſemblies have expreſſed their deteſtation of Citizen Noel and his friends, by every act of publicity. The new conſtitution was rejected on the 8th inſt. and the people are determined to ſanction nothing which gives ſuch unlimitted power to the French. It was rejected by a majority of more than 15,000.

Treaty with Portugal.

The French council of 500, have approved of this treaty, but no particulars had yet tranſpired.

A dreadful earthquake has happened at Santa Fe and Panama, in South America, in which between 30 and 40,000 ſouls are ſaid to have periſhed.

M. Necker, the Ex-financier of France, having been ſtruck off the proſcribed liſt of Emigrants, is returned to France, and reſides at preſent in the neighbourhood of Paris.

The Venelia, in 44 days from Gibraltar, brings the

Lateſt news off Cadiz.

The ſhip Venelia, capt. Payne, ſailed from Gibraltar on the 7th of September, under convoy of the Dolphin, a Britiſh 50 gun ſhip. After paſſing through the Straits, was boarded by a frigate from Lord St. Vincent's fleet, who were then ſtill at anchor before Cadiz.

Capt. Payne was bound to Leghorn, but, on account of the innumerable French cruiſers, was unable to proceed. No American could poſſibly eſcape, and ſeveral had been captured and ſent into Algeziras, and condemned, whilſt captain P was at Gibraltar, chiefly bound to Malaga for fruit; among them was the ſchooner Juliet, capt. Horton, of this port. This muſt greatly enhance the value of this article this ſeaſon.

Three per cent. conſols at London, Aug. 19, at 51 3 8 a 5 8.

The lady of capt. Hardy, of the Thiſbe, arrived here in the Cheſapeake, from Briſtol.

In a former paper we ſtated that Crowns were received in the banks at eight ſhillings and ten pence, or one hundred and ten cents, our informant was not correct in his ſtatement—the bank receives them at 110 cents only.

PETERSBURG, NOV. 3.

Capt. Adamſon, of the ſhip Cheſapeake, arrived at N. York, from Briſtol, has brought London accounts to the 26th of Aug. no very material news is received by this veſſel: But by the ſhip William Penn, arrived at Philadelphia from Falmouth, London papers were received to the 29th of Auguſt—there was alſo a paper on board the William Penn of the 30th Auguſt, which was loſt at ſea.

The paper of the 30th Auguſt, mentions that peace was concluded between France and England—The papers that mentions it were L'Eclair—Meſſager du Soir. One other mentions its having juſt arrived by the Telegraph and circulated in the hall of the Convention. The terms were—France to have reſtored all her poſſeſſions in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, which belonged to her in May, 1789.—all the ſhips taken at Toulon—the iſland of Ceylon and Trincomale to the Dutch—Oſtend a free port for all nations; and in compenſation, the Engliſh to retain the Cape of Good Hope. The French papers were dated the 25th Auguſt. [London Evening Gazette.] The editor's opinion was, that the news was fabricated.

London accounts to the 28th and 29th of Auguſt ſpeak in doubtful terms of a ſpeedy peace, and ſay that more material difficulties and obſtinate pretenſions ſtand in the way of it. Great Britain has ſent a meſſenger to the Court of Lisbon, with expoſtulations againſt that part of their recent treaty with France, which reſtricts Britiſh ſhips from taking the accuſtomed advantage of the Portugueze ports; and that unleſs her faithful majeſty engages to rescind the whole of that, and every other clauſe obnoxious to the intereſt of Britain, the Britiſh miniſter has received orders immediately to leave Liſbon—in return it is ſaid the Portugueze cabinet has given the moſt poſitive aſſurance, that in all their negotiations, they would preſerve inviolate their treaties with Great Britain. Accounts from various quarters mention the ſigning of the definitive treaty of peace between France and the Emperor.

We hear that Capt. Kein's company of light infantry, attached to the 22d regiment, in the county of Mecklenburg, have offered their ſervices in lieu of the requiſition from that regiment. ☞ Volunteer corps follow ſo patriotic an example, offer your ſervices with equal zeal, and you country will rejoice at having ſelected ſuch worthy citizens to protect and defend its rights and liberty.

*** A Journeyman Printer may meet with employment, by applying at this Office.

*** WANTED—one or two APPRENTICES to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Enquire of the PRINTER hereof.

To be expoſed to Public Sale,

at the late dwelling houſe of Col. Richard Elliott, dec. in the county of Charlotte, on Monday the 20th of this month (November) if fair, if not the next fair day.

Several valuable Virginia born

SLAVES,

A very large Stock of Horſes, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, Waggons, Plantation Utenſils, &c. a conſiderable quantity of Corn, Fodder &c.

Bond with approved county ſecurity will be required for all ſums above twelve pounds, for which twelve months credit will be given; and for all ſums under twelve and over ſix pounds, ſix months credit will be given.

R. ELLIOTT, Ex'or.

Charlotte, November 1, 1797.

Blank Bills of Loading, for ſale at this Office.

Peterſburg Theatre.

This Evening, November 3,
Will be Preſented,
The Admired COMEDY, of the

School for Scandal.

(Written by R. B. Sheridan, Eſq.)

Sir Peter Teazle,	Mr. HAMILTON.
Sir Oliver Surface,	Mr. TURNBULL.
Charles Surface,	Mr. GREEN.
Joſeph Surface,	Mr. J. WEST.
Sir Benjamin Backbite,	Mr. BARTLETT.
Crabtree,	Mr T. WEST.
Moſes,	Mr. MORTON.
Rowley,	Mr. HEELY.
Trip,	Mr. RADCLIFFE.
Careleſs,	Mr. BIGNALL.
Lady Teazle,	Mrs. J. WEST.
Maria,	Mrs. GREEN.
Lady Sneerwell,	Mrs. TURNBULL.
Lucy,	Miſs WEST.
Mrs Candour,	Mrs. SHAW.

Between the Play and Farce, a Song, by
Mr J. WEST.
The Old Woman of Eighty, a Song, by
Mr. TURNBULL.
To which will be added,
[Being the ſecond part of the POOR SOLDIER]
A Comic OPERA, called

Patrick in Pruſſia;
OR,
Love in a Camp.

Patrick,	Mr. J. WEST
Marſhall Ferbellin,	Mr RADCLIFFE.
Father Luſte,	Mr. HAMILTON.
Quiz,	Mr. TURNBULL.
Rupert,	Mr. BARTLETT.
Olmutz,	Mr. HEELY.
Adjutant,	Mr. MORTON.
Darby,	Mr. BIGNALL.
Flora,	Mrs. J. WEST.
Miſs Mable Flouriſh,	Mrs. TURNBULL.
Norah,	Miſs WEST.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armiſtead's Tavern—at the Printing-Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

Boxes 6s.—Pit 4s. 6d.

☞ Doors to be opened at Five, and the performance to begin preciſely at Half paſt Six o'Clock.

☞ The Subſcribers are reſpectfully informed, their Tickets will be left as uſual, at the Printing-Office.

Vivat Reſpublica!

October 31, 1797.

THE 10th of Auguſt at night, Strayed or Stolen from my Waggon in Pride's Old Field,

A Dark Bay Horſe,

15 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had on a ſmall bell, ſhod all round, has noted dark ſtreaks down his weathers, ſome white on one hind foot, ſome grey hairs under his fore top, paces and trots, has marks of ſaddle and geer. Any perſon that delivers the ſaid Horſe to me in Lunenburg county, or contrive me word ſo that I get him, ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble.

3* EDWARD WILSON.

John M'Greery,

HAS juſt received and now opening, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. ELLIS, next Mr. DURELL's TAVERN,

A General Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,

Of the laſt importations from Europe,
Which he will ſell low, for Caſh or Country Produce. He flatters himſelf that thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom, will be pleaſed with the price and quality.

Peterſburg, November 1, 1797. tf

NOTICE.

Livingſton Thompſon, of Amelia county, having conveyed to me in Truſt all his eſtate both real and perſonal, for purpoſes particularly expreſſed in the deed of conveyance—I do therefore forwarn all perſons from making any contracts with the ſaid Livingſton Thompſon, as I am determined to comply with no contract by him hereafter made.

ABRAHAM MARSHALL.

October 30, 1797. 6*

October 17, 1797.

I HEREBY give notice to all perſons, and forewarn them from taking any aſſignment of TWO BONDS that I have paſſed to Reuben Johnſon, of Prince Edward county, bareing date the 3d day of March, 1796, one Bond was for forty pounds, and the other Bond was for twenty ſix pounds—as I am determined not to pay them until the ſaid Reuben Johnſon makes me a lawful right in fee ſimple to a certain Tract of Land that I purchaſed of him, for which I paſſed them Bonds to him for payment, and he now refuſes to make me a right to the ſaid Tract of Land.

2* STEPHEN DUPUY.

Blank Writs,
For Sale here.

Laiſon's Circus,
Near the former CIRCUS,
PETERSBURG.

For the BENEFIT of
Mr. SULLY.

This preſent Evening, November 3.

Mr. SULLY begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterſburg and its vicinity, his benefit being fixed for this Evening, no exertion will be ſpared to render the exhibition worthy the Patronage of an indulgent Public.

The performance to begin with
Maſterly Feats of Horſemanſhip,
By Meſſrs. Herman, Laiſon, Miſs Vanice and Clown Mr. Sully.

Feats on one Horſe, by
Mr. HERMAN:
He will ſtand upon the Horſe while in full ſpeed, with his Foot in his Mouth.
The Domeſtic Horſe will fetch and carry at the word of command.

Elegant Feats on Two Horſes,
In the courſe of which Mr. Laiſon will take a Leap over a Ribbon Ten Feet high.

Comic Tricks and Vaulting,
in the Character of a Clown, by Mr. SULLY.
Mr. HERMAN will ride ſtanding on his Head, with his feet in the Air, the Horſe in full ſpeed.
Mr. Sully will exhibit ſeveral
Manly Feats of Activity.
STILL VAULTING,
In which he will exhibit ſeveral modes of mounting and diſmounting a Horſe.
DOUBLE VAULTING,
By Meſſrs. Laiſon and Sully, both vaulting at one and the ſame time the horſe in full ſpeed.

Miſs VANICE, (the firſt Equeſtrian Female in America)
Will perform ſtanding upon the Horſe in ſeveral pleaſing attitudes, with all the gracefulneſs of her ſex.—She will mount an diſmount the Horſe in full ſpeed with her foot in the ſtirrup, in different manners and with ſurpriſing activity.
The CLOWN DECEIVED, or the DUEL on HORSEBACK.
The Death of BUCEPHALUS.
Mr. Laiſon will pick up ſeveral handkerchiefs from the ground, his eyes blindfolded, and the Horſe in full ſpeed.
Mr Sully will throw a Row of Flip Flaps acroſs the Circus, equal in velocity to the Fly of a Jack.
Mr. LAILSON will perform the much admired Tricks of
The Bottle, Hat, Hoops, and Glove.
With ſeveral other Maſterly Manœuvres in Horſemanſhip.
To particularize the ſeveral parts intended for performance on the above evening, the Compaſs of a handbill will not admit of.
The whole to conclude with the Comic Scene of
BILLY BUTTON's RIDE,
Or, The TAYLOR no HORSEMAN.

*** TICKETS to be had of Mr. Sully at Mr. Armiſtead's, and at the Ticket Office at the Circus. *Box* 6s.—*Pitt* 4s. 6d.—No money to be received at the Door.

The Doors will be opened at Three, and the Performance to begin at half paſt three o'clock.

Mecklenburg county, October 20, 1797.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber laſt Saturday, a likely Mulatto Man named
DICK,

about five feet eight inches high, twenty eight years of age, a little bow legged, has a ſmall ſcar under his right or left eye, his hair pretty ſhort but ſometimes tied behind; when he went away he carried a mixt broad cloth coat, a Virginia cloth jacket and breeches dy'd a dark purple, but as he carried with him other clothes he may change his dreſs; he is fond of liquor. I expect he has procured a forged paſs, as was the caſe about ſix years ago, and was taken up on his way to Philadelphia, and about two years paſt went off upon a ſtolen horſe, and got as far as Southampton and Nanſemond counties, where he has relations. He formerly belonged to Mr. Anthony Brown, and waited upon him as a ſervant; can ſhave and dreſs hair, and very handy as a houſe ſervant. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars (beſides what the law allows) for apprehending and ſecuring him in any public jail ſo that I get him again. All perſons are forewarned employing him or carrying him out of the ſtate.

ALEXANDER BOYD.

PHILIP MARCHAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Peterſburg and Blandford, that he has for ſale

Gold and Silver Watches,

warranted by L. Seſſie, Watchmaker in Richmond, of an excellent quality. Any Gentleman or Lady that want good Watches, may buy with all ſecurity, for if they do not prove good, their money will be returned to them L. Seſſie.

He has alſo an elegant aſſortment of JEWELLERY, of every kind. He will be found at Mr. Rambaut's—or any Ladies or Gentlemen, by leaving their directions, will be waited upon.

☞ Allowance made by the wholeſale to Goldſmiths or Watchmakers.

October 30, 1797.

Purſuant to an order made by the High Court of Chancery the 14th of September, 1797, will be ſold, on the premiſes whereon the late Mrs. Lucy Adkins, dec. recided, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 18th of Dec. next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of Land belonging to the Eſtate of Thomas Adkins, ſen. dec. lying on the fork of Nottoway river, and Joſeph ſwamp in Suſſex county, containing 485 acres, more or leſs; terms one third of the money to be paid on executing the Deed, the other two thirds at two annual payments.—Alſo, five negroes, three of which are valuable men, on a credit of ſix months. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the land by applying to Capt. John Maſon, ſen. Howell Adkins, or Wm. Harriſon, will ſhew it.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Suſſex, October 30, 1797. (6)

Daniel & Wm. Eanes,

Have juſt received from Boſton, in the brig Eliza, a large aſſorment of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOY'S, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

of every kind,

Which they offer on the moſt reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale and Retail.

ALSO,

Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Antigua RUM, by the Hogſhead or otherways,
Peach and Apple BRANDY, in Barrels and ſmaller quantity,
Beſt Holland GIN, in Pipes and retailed,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or gallon,
Liſbon, and other WINES,
SUGAR and SALT,
BAR-IRON, by the Ton or ſmaller quantity,
NAILS, 4d and 6d cut, wrought 6d, 8d, 10d and 20d.
Cotton and Playing CARDS,
DRY GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be ſold very low, and the higheſt price given for all kinds of produce.

They now want a quantity of

PEASE and BEANS.

Peterſburg, October 30, 1797. (8t.)

At a Court continued and held for Nottoway county, at the Courthouſe, on Saturday the 5th of Auguſt 1797.

John M'Rae Complainant.
againſt
Samuel Watkins, William Worſham, and Joſeph Wells, Defendants. } In Chancery.

BY conſent of the parties by their attornies, leave is given the Defendants Worſham and Wells, to file their anſwer to the Complainant's bill which they now do, and have not denied the allegations in the ſaid bill; and the Defendant Watkins not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the Act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Watkins is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Complainant by his Council: IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of November Court next, and anſwer the bill of the Complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted for two months ſucceſſively in ſome public newſpaper publiſhed in the Town of Peterſburg, and poſted at the front door of the Courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte,

(cam) THOMAS W. TODD, D. C. N. C.

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, eſpecially the female ſex, this beautiful accompliſhment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a conſtant ſource of variegated amuſement and pleaſure. He alſo profeſſes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He will wait on any perſon at their own houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty miles, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accompany ſuch an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, ſo that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-Houſe is in Bollingbrook ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince George county, a negro man, named SPRING ABOUT, 45 years old, of a yellow complexion, a middle ſize, is coſſ jawed, the firſt joint of his great toe is much diſfigured, is branded on both cheeks C. P. carried with him when he went away, a ſpade, two cotton ſhirts, one red waiſtcoat, black breeches, Virginia cloth coat, and a new Dutch blanket. The above reward will be paid by me, on delivery of the ſaid negro at my houſe, or five dollars if committed to any jail within the ſtate.

CHRISTOPHER PROCTOR.

October 30, 1797.

FOR SALE,

The following valuable Lands:

In the county of Mecklenburg;

ABOUT one thouſand acres, with valuable improvements, where Mr. Jeſſe Brown at preſent reſides; Mr. Oliver will ſhew this land who lives adjoining it. The land is of good quality, level and well timbered, and lies on the main road to the county courthouſe, within half a mile of the ſame.

About 1400 acres in the ſame county on Butcher's creek; land of excellent quality; a conſiderable part of it cleared. Mr. George Baſkerville rents one of the plantations at preſent, and will be ſo obliging to ſhew the land to any perſon inclining to purchaſe.

About 1000 acres in the county of Henry, on Pigg River; land of the firſt quality in that part of the country, a conſiderable proportion of it low grounds. A plantation opened ſufficient for ſix or eight labourers. Mr. George Herndon will ſhew this land.

Thoſe lands will be ſold very low for ready money, or purchaſers may be accommodated with reaſonable credit, paying about one fourth of the price when poſſeſſion is given, which may be at any time between this and the 25th of December next.

To ſave trouble to thoſe who may incline to purchaſe and cannot conveniently apply to me, I have depoſited with Mr William Douglas, merchant, in Peterſburg, and Mr. Hugh Wylie, merchant, in Charlotte, the loweſt prices, and the terms of ſale, for the lands in Mecklenburg, with ample powers to contract for them.

And with reſpect to the lands in Henry I have depoſited with Mr George Herndon, of Pittſylvania county, and Mr. George Reveley, at Oxford Iron Works, ſimilar powers.

DAVID ROSS.

October 30, 1797. (6w)

To be Sold to the higheſt bidder, for READY MONEY, on the 22d day of December 1797, before Mr. James Durell's door, Peterſburg,

THAT well known valuable ſituation, adjoining the Town of Suffolk, belonging to the eſtate of General Charles Harriſon, dec.—attended in fact with every accommodation to render life happy and agreeable—fiſh, oyſters, fowl, and innumerable other good things, in perfect view of the Town of Suffolk. Needleſs to ſay more. The purchaſer will be encouraged when the terms are related—to be made known on application to the Adminiſtrator, or to Mr. John H. Peterſon, or Mr. Benjamin Harriſon, jun. of Prince George county. The Tract ſuppoſed to be betwixt 450 and 500 acres.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE.

Dinwiddie, October 20, 1797. tf

Peterſburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of David Rinney, dec. are deſired to render them to the ſubſcriber, properly authenticated—and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate will pleaſe make immediate payment—as the ſubſcriber wiſhes to cloſe his adminiſtration of the eſtate as ſoon as poſſible.

tf DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber is deſirous to ſell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of Granville, and ſtate of North Carolina, on the head of Graſſy creek. On this tract there is a conſiderable quantity of good Tobacco Land ſtill in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premiſes. A farther deſcription is unneceſſary, as a purchaſer would naturally chuſe to view the Land himſelf.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Mecklenburg, October 5, 1797. tf

The Co-partnerſhip of

Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them, will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments: and ſuch as have any demands againſt them, will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

GOODS

On hand, conſiſting of 7 8 and 4 4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8 9 Sheeting, Britiſh Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed off at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, October 2, 1797. (tf.)

SWANN & ELLIS,

Cabinet-makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a profeſſed UPHOLSTERER—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatneſs and diſpatch

October 12, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joſeph Rippiton, oppoſite to Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The poſſeſſion can be delivered on the 10th November next. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, will view the premiſes for ſatisfactory information. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Peterſburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)

I. HALL, & Co.

Have juſt received their FALL SUPPLY *of*

MEDICINE,

With an extenſive aſſortment of PAINTS, and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spaniſh Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigriſe (dry and in oil)
Pruſſian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linſeed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magneſia
Crucibles (large and ſmall)
Caſtile Soap
Caſtor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent ſhaving Soap
Tooth Bruſhes
Fleſh, ditto
Key Inſtruments for extracting Teeth
Beſt Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elaſtic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Eſſence of Burgamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Muſk
White and Brown Suger Candy
Carui Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raiſons
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling-Bottles, cut and plain
Breaſt Pipes
Nipple Glaſſes
Glaſs Mortars and Peſtles
——— graduated meaſures
——— Funnels
Vials aſſorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and eſtles

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Eſſence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
Britiſh Oil
Turlington's Balſam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Reſtorative Drops
Norris's ditto
Jeſuit's ditto
Eſſence of Peppermint
Anderſon's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyſer's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc, &c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

Mecklenburg county, Aug. Quarterly court, 1797.

John Stephens, John Carter, and Polly his wife, Plaintiffs.
Againſt
Joſhua Stephens, Debby Stephens, Joſeph Stephens, and Hailey Stephens, infants, under the age of twenty one years, by Debby Stephens their guardian, and the ſaid Debby Stephens, widow of Thomas Stephens, dec. Defts. } In Chan'ry.

BY conſent of the parties by their counſel and guardian reſpectively, this cauſe came on to be heard on the bill and anſwer. On conſideration whereof, It is decreed and ordered, that William Davis, John Davis, jun William Hendrick, and Chriſtopher Haſkins, or any three of them do, after adverting the ſame three weeks in the Peterſburg newſpaper, ſell the two hundred acres of land in the bill mentioned, at twelve months credit, taking bond or bonds with good ſecurity, payable to themſelves, and that they do divide the ſame by aſſignment, among the parties, viz. to the plaintiffs John Stephens and Polly Carter; the defendants Joſhua, Debby, Joſeph and Hailey, (infants) and the defendant Debby, widow of the ſaid decedent, each one ſeventh part thereof; and make report to the Court in order to a final decree.

Copy,

W. BASKERVILLE, c. c.

(6t.)

Jacob Harriſon,

Reſpectfully informs the public, that he has juſt received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and oppoſite to Captain Parker's,

An extenſive aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Conſiſting of Superfine, Fine, Midfine and Coarſe BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF-THICKS; Dutch and Roſe BLANKETS, Kendal COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVERETS, Romſey SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worſted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large aſſortment of WEBBING.

Which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh or Produce.

Peterſburg, October 11, 1797.

THE Subſcriber, now reſiding in BOLLINGBROOK-STREET, intends to practice PHYSIC in all its departments both in TOWN and COUNTRY, and will attend on Patients at all Hours.

DAVID WALKER.

Peterſburg, Oct. 18, 1797. (1m)

October 23, 1797.

WHEREAS I gave Mr. William C. Boſwell, of Mecklenburg county, ſeven Bonds of two hundred pounds each, for the purchaſe of 201¼ acres of Land, lying and being in the county of Mecklenburg, and he has been promiſing me for ſome time to make me a right and has not done it—I have paid off two of the above Bonds, and there is five now remaining, which I do not mean to diſcharge until he complies with the bargain—all perſons are therefore forewarned from trading for or in any manner being concerned with ſaid Bonds—and likewiſe from purchaſing any part of the ſaid Land, as I have poſſeſſion of a part, and my intention is, if he does not make me a right to the ſame agreeable to contract, to bring ſuit—I have not the leaſt doubt but I ſhall diſcharge the other Bonds provided I get a right to the Land, and I am determined not to pay them unleſs I do.

6 JAMES BATTE.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Greenſville county, 4 miles from Hicks's Ford. There is on this place a dwelling-houſe with four rooms and a paſſage on a floor, and with a very little expence the houſe may be, put into as good order as when new—there are alſo other convenient houſes newly built and in good condition; the Plantation contains about 1800 acres, two or three hundred of which are low grounds, and the high land is extremely good; but little of the land has been cleared, and it affords one of the beſt ranges for hogs and other ſtock in that part of the country—there are on this plantation about 22 very likely negroes, conſiſting of young men, young women, and ſmall boys and girls, out of the 22 there are 18 or 14 workers in the crop, and many of the ſmaller negroes well grown—there are not more than two advanced in age, and thoſe are yet very ſerviceable—Theſe negroes I will alſo ſell either with or without the land, as alſo the crops and ſtocks on the plantation; if the negroes are ſold ſeparately from the land, I would prefer ſelling them all to one perſon, or to three or four neighbours who would keep them in the ſame neighbourhood. A great bargain may be had in this property, if taken altogether, for ready money. It may however be ſold on credit, and poſſeſſion may immediately be had—Mr. Alexander Madill, at Hix's Ford, will ſhew the propesty to any perſon deſirous of inſpecting it, and will treat for and conclude the ſale, with the purchaſer—or any perſon inclined to purchaſe may apply to me at Kingſmill in James City county.

HENRY TAZEWELL.

October 21, 1797. 8

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there remains in my hands that part of the eſtate of Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. which would have deſcended to his daughter Elizabeth Tomlinſon, (had ſhe lived.)—I hereby requeſt all thoſe who have any claim to that part of the eſtate of the ſaid Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. to come forward by the 25th day of December next in order to eſtabliſh their claim; if they do not, I ſhall pay it to the other legatees of the ſaid Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. as I wiſh to cloſe the buſineſs—I ſhall plead this in bar againſt them, if they do not come forward by the time above mentioned.

SAMUEL LEE, adminiſtrator of Jeſſe Hobbs, dec.

October 17, 1797. (6)

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell a valuable Tract of LAND ſituated in the county of Cheſterfield, on Old Town creek, and within two miles of the Town of Peterſburg, containing 831 acres by late ſurvey.—There is on this tract about 30 acres of open ground, the balance is wood land, and abounds with pine, oak, and aſh timber of an excellent quality—The ſoil is well adapted to the culture of grain of almoſt every kind, and its contiguity to town ought to render it an object to thoſe inclinable to purchaſe—Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and the payment made eaſy to the purchaſer if proper ſecurity be given. The premiſes will be ſhewn by Mr. William Rowlett near thereto, and the terms made known on application to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

JAMES ROBERTSON, jun.

October 20, 1797. (tf.)

Charlotte Court, Auguſt 8, 1797.

George Watkins, Plaintiff
againſt
Pleaſant Crenſhaw, Abel Jackſon, and Joſiah Jackſon, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *Joſiah* not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid Defendant Joſiah do appear here on the firſt Monday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for 2 months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of Aſh Camp Church, in the county aforeſaid, on ſome day immediately after divine ſervice and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(2m.) Copy, THOMAS READ C.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court-houſe, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland ſettlements. The terms moderate—part caſh, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Peterſburg, Sept. 13, 1797. tf

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.

Commercially Important.

Council-Office, Whitehall,
23d June, 1797.

SIR,

The lords of his majesty's most honorable privy council having had under consideration a report of his majesty's advocate, attorney and solicitor general, on the petition of John Montgomery & a representation of Simon Cock his agent, and papers accompanying the same, requesting the entry at the port of Liverpool of the American ship America, Alexander Smith, master, from New-York; notwithstanding it has been objected to, on the grounds of the master of the said ship not possessing all the qualifications of an American subject; I am commanded by their lordships to transmit a copy of the said report to you for the information of the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and I am to signify, that the lords of the council agree in opinion with his majesty's advocate, attorney and solicitor general, that a British subject cannot so divest himself of the character of a British subject by being naturalized or becoming a citizen of any foreign state, as to entitle him to be considered, in this country, as a subject of such foreign state, under the laws of navigation. And their lordships are further of opinion, that for many reasons it would be very contrary to the interest of this country to admit such a claim: yet as this is the first case, with respect to the United States of America, in which a claim of this nature has been brought forward, their lordships do not think that it would be proper to take advantage of the forfeiture of the said ship, &c and are even of opinion, that, under all the circumstances of the present case, the said ship America should, according to the request of the memorialist, be permitted to enter her cargo at the port of Liverpool: I am, however, directed by their lordships to desire, that a copy of the said report may be transmitted to the commissioners of his majesty's customs, and that they may be informed, that after such notice a like indulgence will not again be granted.

I am, &c.

W. FAWKENER.

George Rose, Esq.

To the Lords of his Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council.

May it please your Lordships,

In obedience to your lordships' order of the 16th inst. referring to us the petition of John Montgomery, the representation of Simon Cock, and papers accompanying the same, to your lordships' order annexed, and requiring us to consider thereof, and report, whether Alex Smith, therein named, is to be considered, according to the true construction of his majesty's order in council of the 31st May, 1797*, for regulating the trade between Great Britain and the territories belonging to the United States of America, as a subject of the United States of America, and whether he is entitled to be master of a ship belonging to the said United States, trading to this country, and to confer on such ship the benefit of the said order in council: We have considered the said papers so referred to us, and we are of opinion, that Alexander Smith being a natural born subject of his majesty, and not having been admitted a citizen of the United States of America until the 6th day of May, 1796, cannot be considered, with respect to this country, as a subject of the United States, so as to entitle him to be master of a ship belonging to the United States, trading to this country, and to confer on such ship the benefit of the said order in council. We apprehend this point was submitted to the opinion of sir Philip Yorke, in 1732, in the case of a Scotchman, who had been made a burgher of Stockholm, and was the master of a Swedish ship, navigated with Swedish marines; and that he thought this would not entitle the Scotchman to be considered as a Swede in Great Britain, his native country.

All which we humbly submit to your lordships' consideration.

William Scott.
John Scott
John Mitford.

19th June, 1797.

Treasury Chambers,
23d June, 1797.

Gentlemen,

Having laid before the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, a letter from Mr. Fawkener, inclosing, by the directions of the lords of his majesty's most honorable privy council, copy of a report of the advocate general, and the attorney and solicitor general, on the petition of John Montgomery, and a representation of Mr. Simon Cock, his agent, requesting the entry at the port of Liverpool, of the American ship America, notwithstanding it has been objected to, on the grounds of the master of the said ship not possessing all the qualifications of an American subject: I am commanded by their lordships to transmit copies thereof to you and to direct you to govern yourselves accordingly.

I am, &c

GEORGE ROSE.

Commissioners Customs.

* *The first section of an Act passed in the late session of the British Parliament confirmatory of this order, is in the following words:* "*Be it enacted, &c. That it shall and may be lawful to import into this kingdom, directly from any of the territories of the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels, owned, navigated and registered according to law, or in ships built in the countries belonging to the United States of America, or any of them, or in ships taken by any of the ships or vessels of war belonging to the government or any of the inhabitants of the said United States, having commissions or letters of marque and reprisal from the government of the said United States, and condemned as lawful prize in any Court of Admiralty of the said United States, of which condemnation proof shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, or any four or more of them in that part of Great Britain called England, and any three or more of them in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and owned by the subjects of the said United States or any of them, and whereof the master and three fourths of the marines at least are subjects of the said United States, any goods, wares or merchandize the growth, production or manufacture of the said United States, which are not prohibited by law to be imported from foreign countries, and to enter and land such goods, wares and merchandize, upon payment of the duties, and subject to the conditions and regulations hereinafter mentioned any law, custom or usage to the contrary, in any wise, notwithstanding.*

The Subscriber has for Sale,

The following Articles, viz.

A LARGE quantity of Irish Linens, cost from 9d. to 3s 4d. sterling; and Cambricks from 28 to 78s. sterling per piece, of 7½ yards in small boxes, imported in the ship Neutrality; which he will dispose of by the package—also about 80 casks of Liverpool nails. The whole will be sold low for cash, or six months credit—he has also on hand, West-India Rum in hogsheads, Sugar in ditto and barrels, and Coffee; which he will sell on a credit of 60 days.

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (6w.)

N B. The House he lives in is also offered for sale, two pair of elegant young BAY HORSES, well broke to harness, and four substantial WORK HORSES, on a credit of six months. P. W.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on long credit, all his LANDS in PRINCE GEORGE County, on Appomattox river, four miles below PETERSBURG, known by the name of ATHOL. This tract contains about 1300 acres, lies well for farming, abounds with valuable timber, and is equal in quality to the Lands adjoining. It will be laid off in lots, if required.

EDMUND HARRISON.

Amelia, October 8, 1797. ec8

To be Rented,

THE Lot now occupied by Mr. Joel Sturdivant in Blandford—possession may had the first of January next. For terms apply to William Parsons, or the subscriber.

S. RUSSELL.

October 24, 1797. co4

FOR SALE,

THE Tenement on Blandford Hill, formerly occupied by the subscriber, containing three Lots, on them, there are a large and commodious dwelling house, smoke house, stables, and carriage-house, with a variety of fruit trees, and a well of excellent water. Any person by making application to Mr. John M'Rae, sen. or to Mr. David Robertson, may know the terms of sale.

Should the above property be not disposed of before the first Saturday in December next, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises.—The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CAMERON.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797. (eotf)

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

John & William Bell,
Have just received, their
SPRING ASSORTMENT,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (eptf.)

D. MACKENZIE,
Has FOR SALE,
Next door to the POST-OFFICE,
Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.
BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA
BAR-IRON.
WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.
Petersburg, August 17, 1797. (eptf)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceased, anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said Estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next. The Legatees will also attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwise fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Petersburg, September 21, 1797. tf

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		11800
704 Blanks		
500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is		5000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to Robert Moore. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commissioners

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

*** A large number of Tickets of the Petersburg Bridge Lottery being already sold, the Commissioners have very sanguine reasons to say, the drawing will commence at the Town Courthouse on Wednesday the 1st of November, being the second day of the Races, and to continue drawing every day until it is finished.

Petersburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's
Patent Metallic Points,
May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Petersburg
(If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 9, 1797.

*** *Subscribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.